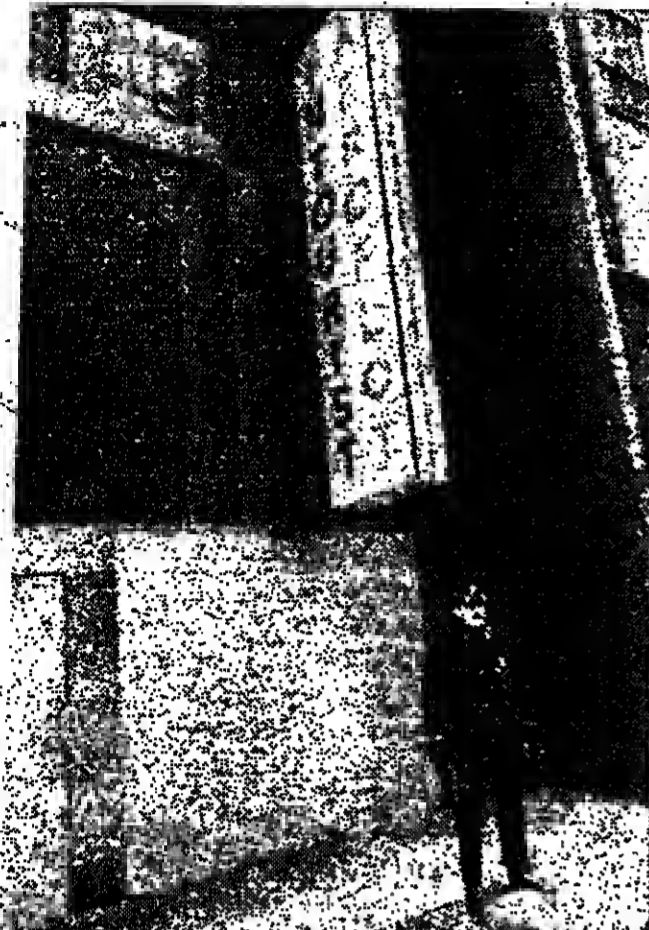


Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.



PORTED PROTECTION—A member of the Federal Protective Service of Washington standing at the boarded-up New York office of Soviet and airline agencies.

Y. Police Still Off the Beat as Other Labor Woes Mount

By Natalie Layzell
NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—City of New York police officers today grappled unsuccessfully with the problem of bringing back on the beat...

As on Berlin Resume Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The four powers responsible for Berlin will resume their talks on how to ease a stand around the city...

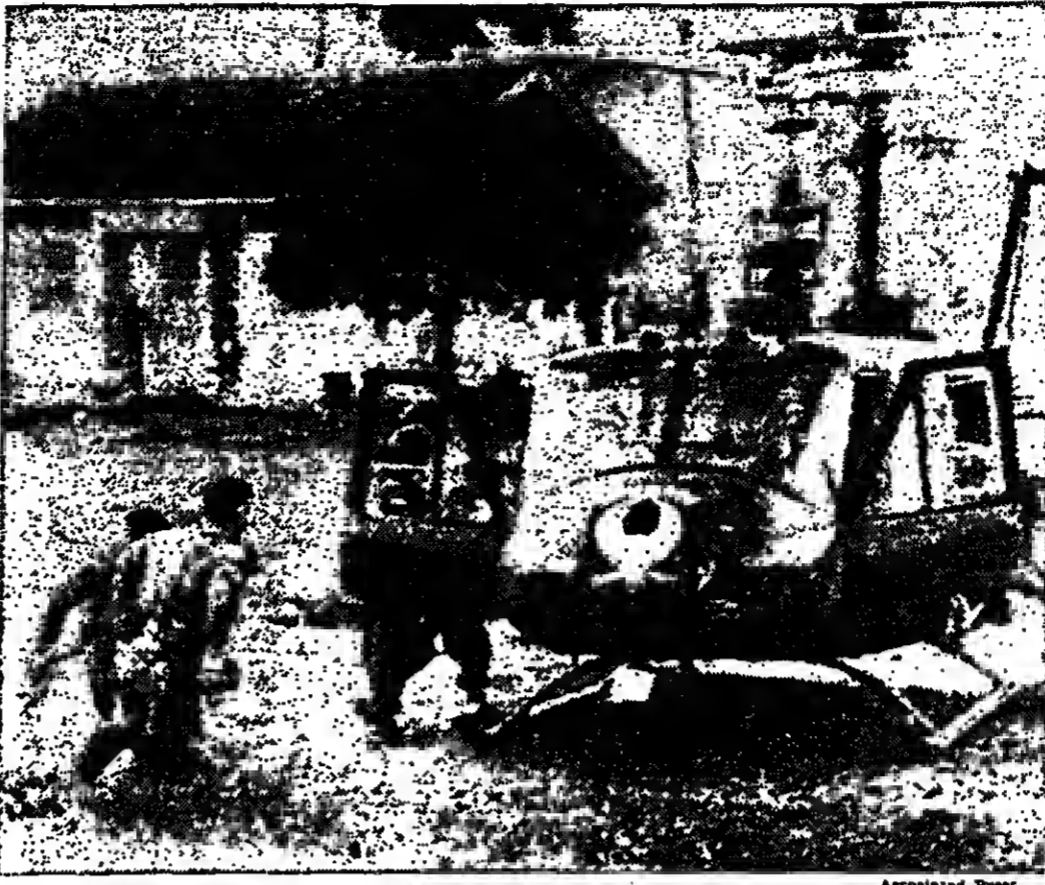
Private Mail Service Cleared as Walkout Nears in Britain

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Jan. 18 (NYT)—The government cleared the way for a private mail service here today as a deadline for a national postal workers strike approached...

Baltic Poles Stop Work In Shipyard

4-Hour Halt Wins Pledge of Hearing

By James Feron
GDANSK, Poland, Jan. 18 (NYT)—A strike at Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard, where anti-government riots began in December...



IN CAMBODIA—This picture taken Saturday near Ta New, according to Associated Press, shows an American in a jungle uniform running to board a U.S. helicopter.

U.S. Helicopters Aid Cambodia Drive; All Needed Air Support Promised

By William Beecher
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (NYT)—The United States intends to employ the full range of its air combat power throughout Cambodia against enemy troops...

GNP Showed Dip In U.S. for 1970, First Since 1958

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The output of goods and services—the most complete measure of a nation's economic performance—fell in the United States last year for the first time since 1958...

McGovern First to Announce 1972 Presidential Candidacy

By William Chapman
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP)—Sen. George McGovern formally announced his presidential candidacy today and pledged that as president he would announce a "definite, early date" for withdrawing all American troops from Vietnam.

U.S., Britain, France, Holland Seeking Support for Oil Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Jan. 18 (NYT)—The United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands are seeking to widen the diplomatic support for their oil companies as the companies negotiate new price agreements with Arab and other producing states.

Muskie Having 2d Thoughts On GI Withdrawal in Europe

By Chalmers M. Roberts
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, just back from a talk with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today, said he is having "second thoughts" about American troop withdrawals from Europe.

Thant Bars A Third Term

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 18 (WP)—Secretary-General U Thant said today that he has no intention whatsoever of serving beyond the expiration of his term at the end of this year. He will be 62 on Friday.

Thant Cool to U.S., Soviet Role In UN Mideast Peace Force

By Robert H. Estabrook
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 18 (WP)—Secretary-General U Thant warned today that Soviet and American participation in a new Middle East peace-keeping force would create more problems than it would solve.

35 Are Killed, 2 Survive Crash At Zurich Airport

ZURICH, Jan. 18 (AP)—Thirty-five passengers and crew members were killed tonight in a crash of a turboprop Ilyushin-18 of the Bulgarian Balkan Airlines which was preparing to land at Zurich's fog-covered International Airport.

### Chances of Truce Extension Seen as Improved in Mideast

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (UPI).—An exchange of working papers between Arabs and Israelis has brightened prospects for yet another extension in the Middle East cease-fire, sources said today.

The present cease-fire, the second 90-day period to be called since last summer, expires Feb. 5.

The sources said Egyptian and Israeli peace contacts through

United Nations mediator Gunnar V. Jarring have entered a substantive stage with the exchange of working papers since Mr. Jarring's return to New York from Israel nine days ago.

But, the sources said, the initial positions as outlined in the papers still leave the two sides far apart on the important issues such as Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the question of Palestinian refugees.

One possibility at present is that Egypt may agree to still another cease-fire, although for a period shorter than three months, the sources said. One month was suggested, to impress on the world what the sources said was Cairo's genuine willingness to continue talking peace but without letting talks drag on inconclusively.

Egypt, in turn, submitted its own working paper to Mr. Jarring, including Cairo's observations on the Israeli document.

The sources said the Egyptian paper included a proposal for big power guarantees for a peace settlement including a Big Four police force and establishment of demilitarized zones on both sides.

Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, Egypt's delegate to the UN, was scheduled to meet Mr. Jarring today for further discussions concerning the two working papers.

### Egypt Mission To UN Is Hit By Firebomb

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP).—An explosion last night damaged the front door of Egypt's United Nations mission, a five-story building in midtown Manhattan.

A mission spokesman telephoned news correspondents that "it appears to have been an incendiary bomb went off in front of the mission at about 1900 hours (New York time), setting fire to the wooden door."

The spokesman added he had no indication as to who set the bomb off.

Another source said the mission got a telephone warning of the explosion beforehand, a warning that ended "Never again," a slogan of the militant Jewish Defense League.

[An Egyptian mission spokesman said, Reuters reported, that there were no Palestinians in front of the mission at the time of the blast, although there always are in normal circumstances.]

Because of the current police strike, the city has been hard-pressed to provide protection to diplomatic missions, and federal agents have been assigned to bolster security at diplomatic buildings.

[Asked if any member of the federal Executive Protection Service was on duty, the spokesman said, "If they were, they must have been trying to protect us by radar."] Below El-Zayyat's Office

The Egyptian spokesman said damage extended to the top of the mission door just below the office of the Egyptian permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Mohammed el-Zayyat.

Ambassador el-Zayyat telephoned word of the incident to the head of the United States mission, Ambassador Charles Yost.

New York City and U.S. authorities began an investigation.

The Egyptian spokesman remarked that working conditions for UN diplomats in New York City have become "intolerable."

### Peace Force Composition

(Continued from Page 1)

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### Private Mail Service Cleared As Walkout Nears in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor government's effort at an incomes policy. Mr. Heath came into office highly critical of any attempt at legal wage control and quickly disbanded the Prices and Incomes Board.

Policy Criticized

The policy of trying to lead the country away from inflation by a stiff resistance to wage claims by public employees has come under increasing criticism from economists and other commentators.

They argue that it will not have the necessary effect in the much larger private sector.

Over the weekend, for example, the Chrysler Corp. agreed to a wage rise of 18 percent for 6,000 workers at its automobile plant in Linwood, Scotland. This drew denunciations today and fresh calls for a general wage policy.

The postal strike is a particularly bitter test for the government policy. The Post Office Corp. in Britain handles not only the mail but all British telephone and telex services and most cables.

During the strike, there will be no mail and only automatic telephones and telex services will operate. The rest will be out of service until the automatic dialing service to New York.

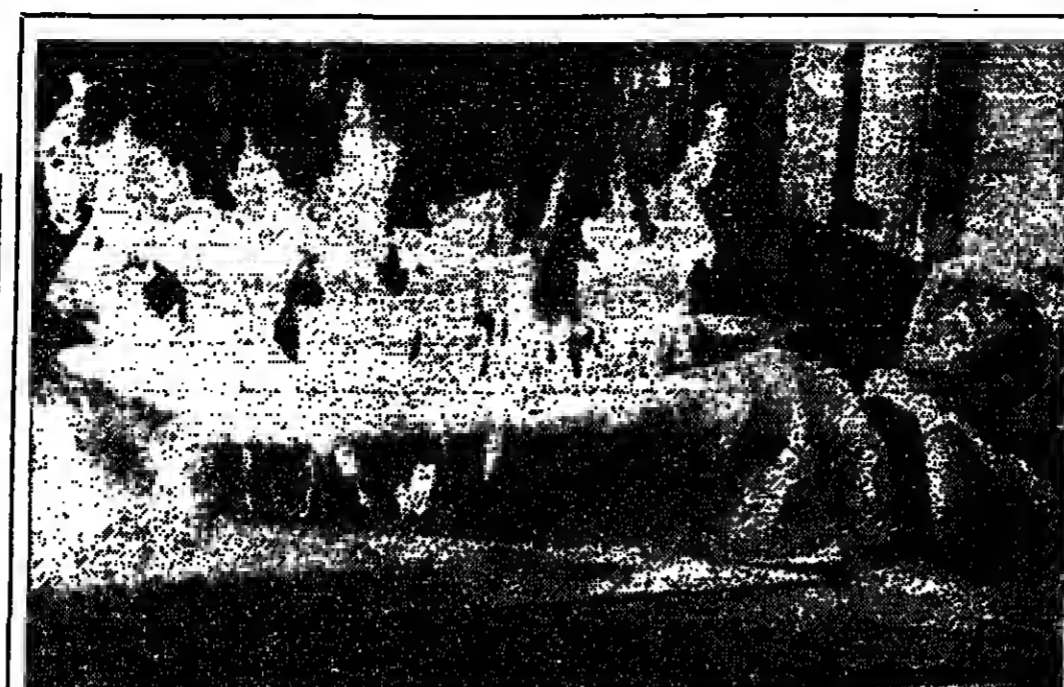
The post office handles cables to much of the world, particularly the old British Empire areas. But some commercial cable services will still operate to other countries.

Checks Distributed

The post office also acts as a way of distributing government checks. For example, pensioners receive their money from post office branches.

Although many post offices will be closed, the smaller branches will open at fixed hours for these banking purposes.

There will be no telephone operators to handle directory inquiries or other special services. But members of the union have agreed to work without pay manning the 998 service. By dialing that number in Britain anyone can call the police, firemen or ambulance service.



**IN THE FACE OF FIRE**—Dick Allison, a captain of the Eugene, Ore., fire department, demonstrating the use of an asbestos sheet at a city hospital. The flames on the gas-olene sprinkled sheet were quickly put out and the apprehensive fireman was unhurt.

### With Exporter Nations on Prices

### Western Oilmen in Tehran for Talks Today

TEHRAN, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Western oil company executives flew in here tonight for a meeting tomorrow with representatives of the producing countries, who are demanding higher payments.

Another round of talks is scheduled for Saturday, after tomorrow's preliminary session.

Petroleum product prices in most parts of the non-Communist world over the next five years hang in the balance.

Some of the producing countries—members of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—have talked of cutting off supplies if their demand is not met. One attempt at talks on the crisis was broken off last Tuesday.

Since then, 13 major oil companies in Europe and the United States have announced they will present a united front in the negotiations. They insist on a five-year price stability deal.

[Today, in Vienna, Nadim Faehchi, secretary-general of OPEC, said he was confident some agreement will be reached on prices and other points at issue. But he made it plain that the consumer price for oil will be substantially raised in the future. UPI reported.]

U.S. Envoy's Talks

U.S. Under-Secretary of State John Ustin, seeking a way out of the deadlock, had talks here today with the Shah of Iran and the country's foreign minister, Ardeshir Zahedi.

Mr. Ustin later flew to Saudi Arabia, another OPEC member, saying he had had useful discussions with the Shah on "all matters of mutual interest, including oil."

He refused to comment on Tehran newspaper reports that the U.S. government was gravely concerned over the possibility of interruption of supplies of petroleum products to forces in South-east Asia.

On the OPEC side, there was no sign of compromise today. The producing countries' attitude was spelled out last night by Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Eboveidi when he said the companies must respond to "legitimate demands."

He said consumers were paying \$14 per barrel of oil, while "we get only one dollar."

OPEC member countries are: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Libya, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia.

Libya, Algeria Warning

Libya and Algeria today warned the oil companies they would take all necessary steps to foil delaying tactics.

They would not accept discussions aimed only at gaining time and maintaining privileges. They said in a communiqué signed by Algeria's industry and energy minister, Belaid Abdessalam, and Libyan minister for industry and economy, Abdel Salam Jalloud.

The communiqué said companies had no right to negotiate with countries where they did not operate or to speak on behalf of other companies.

This passage of the communiqué, informed sources said, appeared to be an indirect answer to a reported French proposal over the weekend that current oil taxation negotiations with Algeria be pursued within the framework of an overall negotiation between the major companies and OPEC.

France and Algeria today put off for one day the resumption of their negotiations. In Paris official French sources said the secret talks would begin tomorrow instead of tonight as scheduled.

No reason was given, but Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, heading the Algerian side, flew to Paris much later than originally expected.

[Mr. Bouteflika said on arrival in Paris that settlement of the long and difficult oil negotiations with France depended above all on the French attitude and not on the forthcoming Tehran oil conference the AP reported.]

Mr. Bouteflika said he hoped that the round of talks starting tomorrow would end in agreement, but that he was ready for a further session if necessary.

Iran today announced "full support" for Algeria's demand for a higher income from French oil companies operating in the Sahara. The AP reported from Beirut, that the Iranian minister, Sadoun Ezzamdeh, said:

British View

The British government told OPEC members in a statement published today that it considers the companies' five-year price stability proposal a reasonable basis for negotiation.

It added that it hoped the companies would be given an opportunity to negotiate in a calm atmosphere.

The British views on the oil companies' proposals were first conveyed last week to the oil-producing governments concerned through the British Embassies in their capitals. British officials said today in London.

OPEC representatives here in Tehran tomorrow will be the finance minister of Iran, Jamshid Amoussarg, the oil minister of Iraq, Sadoun Hammadi, and the Iranian petroleum minister, Zaki Yamani.

Authoritative sources here said tonight that Iran considered a moderate among OPEC members, would take the lead in seeking a mutually acceptable compromise at tomorrow's talks.

Premier Eboveidi said the aim should be to see that producing countries get a fair share of increased revenue, while producers were protected.

But he asked: "Why should the oil-producing countries pay the price of inflation in Europe?"

### Western Oilmen in Tehran for Talks Today

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But he asked: "Why should the oil-producing countries pay the price of inflation in Europe?"

### Uruguay Has Suspect In Envoy Kidnapping

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 18 (AP).—Police reported the arrest today of a suspect in the Jan. 8 kidnapping of British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson by Tupamaro guerrillas.

The suspect, Lucas Topolansky Saavedra, was arrested this morning during a police search in the wealthy residential district of Malvin. It is the same district where a half-dozen suspected guerrilla leaders were arrested earlier this summer.

Police sources indicated several other persons were arrested with Miss Topolansky, but details were not available.

### Israeli Raider Reported Seized

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A wounded Israeli soldier abandoned by his comrades in the raid against the southern Lebanese town of Sarafand last Friday was captured in the area today, guerrilla sources said.

The sources said the soldier had suffered a head injury in the attack. They gave no other details. They speculated that the planes and ships seen in the area over the weekend, which sparked reports of a new raid, were involved in a search and rescue mission seeking the soldier.

However, the Israelis reported six wounded, but no killed or missing in the attack and claimed they killed at least ten Arabs, and today in Tel Aviv a military spokesman denied that any Israeli soldier had been left behind in the raid.

### Israeli Charge Flight Violations

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (AP).—Four Egyptian warplanes flew over Israel Army emplacements on the Suez Canal today in violation of the cease-fire, the military command charged.

Two Sukhoi-made Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers of the Egyptian Air Force flew over positions in the northern zone of the waterway, while two other Sukhois crossed in the central sector, a spokesman said.

A complaint was lodged with the UN cease-fire observation authorities in Jerusalem, he added. It was the sixth time that Israel has complained of Egyptian overflights since the cease-fire took effect on Aug. 7.

### 2 Bulgarians Held In Soviet Embassy

CANBERRA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Two Bulgarians were refused bail when they appeared in court here today accused of a bomb attack that blew out all but three of 30 windows in the Soviet Embassy yesterday.

Nikolai Yordanoff Daskaloff, 19, a laborer, and Peter Nikoloff Petroff, 23, a welder, both of Perth, in western Australia, were charged with having thrown gelignite at the embassy, and with being in illegal possession of gelignite.

The court refused their request for bail when they would try to damage the embassy.

A group calling itself the Australian Jewish Defense League claimed responsibility for the embassy blast in a letter to a local newspaper. But police said neither of the men charge was Jewish. Jewish community leaders said they knew nothing of the defense league.

### Swiss Trains Collide, 4 Die

ZURICH, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—At least four persons died tonight when two suburban trains collided beside Lake Zurich. Officials feared more bodies were still in the wreckage.

Ten persons were taken to a hospital with serious injuries and a "very large" number of people were less seriously hurt, officials said.

One carriage was destroyed in the crash at Feldmeten, 10 miles from here. Officials said the collision was thought to have been caused by a switch defect.

### Dutch Primate Arrives for Talks With Pope Paul

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 18 (AP).—Bernard Cardinal Alfrink of the Netherlands arrived here today for talks with Pope Paul VI over the crisis in the Dutch church, which at times has seemed to border on schism.

The meeting will be the second in eight months between the Ponce and the Dutch primate. The first, last July 10, dealt exclusively with the Dutch plea for an end to the priestly celibacy rule. Cardinal Alfrink reported afterward that Pope Paul had refused to budge from his opposition to any relaxation of the rule.

This time the Dutch cardinal planned to renew proposals for married priests and probably to give the Pope a rundown on reaction of a conservative bishop against the wisest of most Dutch clerics.

The new bishop, Adriaan J. Simonis, was appointed to head the Rotterdam diocese on Dec. 30. This created sharp division in the Dutch church.

The Dutch bishops smoothed over much of the tension when, on Jan. 12, they announced they would accept Bishop Simonis and expressed the hope that an open and congenial collaboration would ensue.

### French Farm Protest Blocks Rail Line

LILLE, France, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas to disperse hundreds of stone-throwing farmers who blocked a main railway line near here today to publicize demands for increased government aid.

The farmers built a barricade of stones across the rail line and pulled up a section of track, delaying an international train from Switzerland to a Chunnel port for several hours.

### Price of 21 Years in Jail

MESSINA, Sicily, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Antonio Epano, 70, who was found innocent in a retrial last year after serving 21 years of a life sentence for murder, has brought suit against the state for 300 million lire (\$680,000).

### Third Day in Row U.S. Planes Blast SAM Sites Again

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (AP).—U.S. fighter-bombers attacked two surface-to-air missile sites inside North Vietnam yesterday in the third successive day of "protective reaction" strikes, the U.S. command announced today.

Two Air Force F-105 fighter-bombers, accompanied by B-52 strategic bombers on raids along the Laos-North Vietnam border, fired three radar-homing Skybolt missiles at two Communist radar-controlled SAM sites with unknown results, spokesman said.

The U.S. command said one of the sites was 14 miles from the Laotian border and 16 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The second site was 17 miles from the Laotian border and 48 miles north of the DMZ.

U.S. pilots said that they did not observe any SAMs fired at the flight of American aircraft but that the Communist radar had locked onto the aircraft and was tracking the U.S. planes in preparation for firing, thus posing an imminent threat.

Threat Increased

"The SAM threat has been increased in southern North Vietnam for about six months," a spokesman said. "This is an increase overall in North Vietnam. This doesn't necessarily mean that they have moved the sites from the Hanoi-Haiphong areas."

The U.S. command repeated a prepared statement that "protective reaction" is "the inherent right of self-defense." There have been more than 70 such strikes since the halt in the bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968.

The command has said that B-52s flying along the Laotian-North Vietnamese border have encountered SAM missiles fired from inside North Vietnam on several occasions during the past several months, but that none of the B-52s has been hit.

There have been eight "protective reaction" strikes against North Vietnamese SAM sites in the past ten days, including three Friday, and these are sure to trigger strong protests by the Hanoi delegation at the Paris peace talks.

The strikes all were similar. Spokenmen said they were carried out to protect American pilots flying bombing raids against North Vietnamese supply routes running southward through Laos.

Hanoi Hits 'War Acts'

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP).—North Vietnam said today that "war acts" against the Communist nation by the United States in the past few days and other military actions in Indochina will result in "very severe punishment."

The official army daily Quan Doi Nhat Den, which issued the warning, made no direct reference to U.S. fighter-bomber attacks on missile sites inside North Vietnam Friday, Saturday, and yesterday.

"The daily mentioned only what it described as 'war acts taken in the last few days' against North

Vietnam. These, it added, included night guerrilla shellings in southern Mekong delta, a general spokesman said today.

The spokesman also reported that Viet Cong shot down two U.S. helicopters in South Vietnam (today), killing one American and wounding four.

Ground War

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Three Vietnamese civilians died and ten were injured in two over-

### Trial of Calley Is Suspended Pending Sanity Examination

PORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 18 (UPI).—The court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. for his part in the alleged My Lai massacre was suspended for ten days or more today when the judge granted a government motion allowing an Army psychiatrist to examine the defendant.

The motion came after a defense psychiatrist, testifying while the jury was absent, said that during the incident at My Lai, Lt. Calley had been "like an automaton or robot" in his inability to disobey orders from his company commander to kill everything in the hamlet.

Nineteen witnesses for the defense in the Calley court-martial on murder charges have testified that in a briefing the night before the March 16, 1968, American sweep of My Lai, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, commander of the company in which Lt. Calley led a platoon, gave such an order.

The psychiatrist, Dr. Albert A. La Verne of New York, was called by the defense with the jury absent in a hearing to determine whether the defense would be allowed to give the jury psychiatric testimony showing that combat stress reduced Lt. Calley's mental responsibility for malicious intent.

Dr. La Verne said that Lt. Calley was "perfectly sane" during the My Lai operation and "very aware of right and wrong." The doctor said that he had examined Lt. Calley three times and had given him numerous tests.

"He could not challenge the legality or illegality of the order

### 'Blackmail' by French Drive U.S. to Vietnam, Bowles Say

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Former Under Secretary of State Chester Bowles said today that "blackmail" by France first drew the United States into Vietnam in "one of the most cynical and indefensible political bargains" in American diplomatic history.

Dr. Bowles said that the French agreement to furnish 12 divisions to the newly organized North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949, the United States provided the first \$2.5 billion in aid to French colonial forces in what was then called Indochina. Mr. Bowles said.

Mr. Bowles, 70, has served as congressman, governor of Connecticut, postwar peace stabilizer director and ambassador to South Africa as well as a State Department official. He discussed Vietnam's history before a House-Senate committee investigating the lion in arms the United States, gives or lends to its ally.

The original U.S. decision to become involved in Vietnam, he said, was influenced by the fact that "we were in the era of the McCarthy era and the Communist scare."

When France asked for an exchange for the port of NATO, he said, "we assured us that their objective not to re-establish their colonial position, but rather French property—phrases called to save American conscience and to win American support."

"We agreed to what I believe was one of the most cynical indefensible political bargains in the history of American diplomacy."

"When I first visited East the summer of 1952, I found casualties already totaled dead, including 11,000 officer military aid to France in China was already two and a half billion dollars in progress." Pointing to the developmental aid, he said, "our Marshall Plan contribution to France itself."

Nine years later, Mr. Bowles said he recommended that the United States, Britain, France, the United States, India, and Japan guarantee the neutrality of Laos, Thailand, South Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore. He said the State and Defense Department were preoccupied with military solution.

"What I find most worrisome about this dismal story" he said, "is that there is no evidence that we are capable of learning our mistakes." He said the nation is in an "admission of failure, only an admission to shift the military burden."

### U.S. Air Support in Cambodia Is Stepped Up by Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1)

one point to another in Cambodia. Normally logistics is defined by the military only in terms of supplies.

Mr. Friedhelm said there "seems to be no question" that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military effort throughout Cambodia is aimed at re-establishing supply lines, presumably for use of their troops in South Vietnam.

### Woes on Rise In New York

(Continued from Page 1)

millant Jewish Defense League marched up and down chanting protests against the treatment of Soviet Jews.

It was a Court of Appeals decision sending the patrolmen's pay partly back to a lower court that touched off the strike last Thursday.

The patrolmen had contended that under an agreement with the city signed 27 months ago, their pay should have a 5 to 25 ratio with that of sergeants. Because sergeants received subsequent raises, the patrolmen demanded a \$2,700 back pay and a \$1,200 annual increase over any other contract settlement.

The striking police in most cases report for their precinct roll call but refuse to perform any but emergency duties.

The four produce markets that are struck handle 90 to 95 percent of the city's fruit and vegetables. The strike was triggered by about 1,600 members of Local 303 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Their wage contract expired Friday.

N.Y. State Power Is Cut

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP).—Electric power was cut back by a percent across New York State Consolidated Edison Co. announced today. It said that the voltage reduction was made necessary by very cold weather and high demands for electricity.

### Paris Halts Mail to U.K.

PARIS, Jan. 18 (UPI).—The French Post and Telecommunications Ministry said today that it would not accept letters and packages for Great Britain during the British postal strike. The ministry announced the temporary ban after being advised by the British postal service that foreign letters and packages would not be accepted during the strike.

### Sanctuaries Feared

Mr. Friedhelm repeatedly explained the objective of American combat support in Cambodia as being to prevent the re-establishment of enemy sanctuaries.

Asked whether current air operations also were in support of Cambodian troops, he said there obviously were "certain ancillary benefits" for Cambodian forces on the ground.

He defined as "logistics support" the movement of South Vietnamese troops, as well as supplies, from

CITY	TEMP	CONDITION
ALBANY	18	Overcast
ALBANY, N.Y.	18	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	6	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	12	Partly clear

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كلذا من الاصل

# Cost of the U.S. Moon Rover Booms 60%—to \$31 Million

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—The four-wheeled ramabout that is to be taken to the moon on the three Apollo flights has run into such difficulties in development that its estimated cost has risen more than 60 percent. The cost of the space agency's lunar rover is now estimated at \$31 million, which is \$12 million more than the contract provided when it was given to the Boeing Co. and General Motors Corp. in October, 1969.

# Lunokhod-1 Returns to Home Ship

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Soviet moon vehicle Lunokhod-1 returned to its mother ship, Luna-17, today in a check of navigation system and maneuverability. Tass reported.

The purpose of this was to check the precision and reliability of navigating and driving the vehicle, the Soviet news agency said. The experiment was conducted with great precision over a regular communication session held from 12:30 to 1 a.m. Moscow time. Luna-17, from which Lunokhod-1 made its lunar excursion Nov. 17, is capable of bringing the eight-wheeled moon vehicle back to the lunar surface.

The Lunokhod chassis occupied space used for rocket engines Luna-16, the unmanned vehicle that blasted off from the moon September with the first lunar samples taken by machine. Lunokhod-1 is now 30 feet away from its mother ship. Tass said. The total distance covered so far by the lunar vehicle amounts to 11,787 feet, the agency added. The moon vehicle had begun its first round of lunar patrols from its point in the Sea of Rains 4,500 ft from Luna-17. It had endured a second lunar night in that region spot in a rock-strewn area. Since crawling out of the crater on Jan. 10, Lunokhod has gradually steered back in the direction of Luna-17.



SPACE TALKS—George Low (left), acting director of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, talking with Mikhail Kelvash, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, yesterday at the opening of discussions in Moscow on possible spheres of cooperation in space technology, with weather observation and special medicine high on the agenda.

# Security Rings Tate Jurors On 2d Day of Deliberations

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A jury of seven men and five women begins today its second full day of deliberations in the seven-month trial of the 26-year-old Tate-La Bianca murder case with an indication when a verdict is reached. The trial is being held in the Hall of Justice, the panel met Saturday for more than six hours and had lunch brought in instead of returning to the hotel where they have been isolated since the trial began. Only one door to the Hall of Justice was open, and all persons entering were searched. The incident measures were instituted since the sheriff's department said it had information that followers of the alleged mastermind of the killings, Charles Manson, had tried to stage a disturbance. The jury had the day off yesterday after concluding Saturday's session late in the afternoon.

# 2 U.S. Officers Die in F-4 Crash at Munich

WIERSBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 18 (AP)—Two U.S. Air Force officers were killed today when their F-4 Phantom jet crashed into a field near Munich shortly after takeoff, an Air Force European headquarters spokesman reported. The spokesman said the aircraft was on a routine training mission based at its home station in Bentwaters, England. Names of the two dead men were withheld pending notification of next of kin.



DOWN TO THE DEPTHS—A Navy rescue submarine heads for the seabed off San Diego, Calif., as a diver-photographer prepares to surface during tests of the new ship. The Navy's Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle dove to 3,500 feet during the test. The sub is designed to be transported anywhere in the world on short notice to undertake rescue operations for crews of submarines stranded on the ocean floor.

# Survey Cites Stress Among U.S. Priests

SOUTH BREND, Ind., Jan. 18 (UPI)—More than 40 percent of Roman Catholic priests polled in a nationwide survey felt that they were under such severe stress that they would consider quitting the priesthood, a Notre Dame University sociology survey showed. Of parish priests, one in four would consider leaving because of severe stress. The crisis is the greatest for priests under 30 and the least for those over 45, the survey said. Prof. John P. Koval said the survey showed that the "generation gap" between Catholic clergy under 45 and those over 50 was so wide that "they really constitute two different churches."

Prof. Koval said his study of the Roman Catholic clergy, when compared with a study of Protestant clergy by Dr. Edgar Miller of the National Council of Churches, showed that priests felt they were under much greater stress than their colleagues in the Protestant ministry.

Only about 12 percent of Protestant ministers said that their problems caused severe enough stress to make them consider quitting and there was little evidence of a "generation gap" between various age groups of Protestant clergy.

Prof. Koval said that "lack of leadership from men in authority" was described as the most severe source of stress by the largest proportion of priests. It was followed by the "slow pace of change after the Second Vatican Council, disappointment in the church's stand on social and moral issues, work frustration and a feeling there was a lack of support from fellow clergy."

But no age group said that it had any major problem with loss of faith in Christianity, desire for a new career or commitment to the priesthood. Comparison with the Protestant survey showed that ministers felt their biggest problem was financial stability. Often it was the only source of stress for Protestants, while priests who felt they were under pressure, usually listed three or more reasons.

On five specific points of comparison between the two groups of clergy, the Roman Catholic priests cited a feeling of personal loneliness and the lack of marriage as a source of stress, while Protestant clergymen seldom listed marriage as a source of stress. Prof. Koval said, however, that loneliness and a desire for marriage were far down the list of major sources of stress for Roman Catholic clergy.

# Poverty of Aged Increases in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—One in every four Americans 65 and over is forced to live on a poverty-level income, says a report by a Senate special committee on aging. "A most distressing fact is a disgrace in a nation pledged to an all-out war on poverty is that there was an increase in both the number and the proportion of aged poor between 1968 and 1969," the report said. "In 1969, there were approximately 4.8 million people aged 65 and older who were living in poverty, almost 300,000 more than in 1968." In this same period, the report said, poverty declined by 1.2 million for all other age groups.

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# Controversy Seen Over Political Appointee GOP Ex-Aide Slated for Mine Safety Post

By Ben A. Franklin  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A Republican party fund raiser, campaign consultant and former lobbyist for the Iowa Association of Coal-Operated Laundries is being given the \$30,000-a-year job of "enforcer" of federal coal mine safety standards in the Federal Bureau of Mines, it was learned yesterday.

The new post of staff associate for coal mine health and safety in the office of Elbert F. Osborne, the director of the Bureau of Mines since last October, is going to Edward D. Falor, a 43-year-old Dubuque lawyer and a former judge of the Dubuque County Municipal Court. Mr. Falor acknowledged in an interview that he has no previous mineral or mining experience. But one Interior Department official—himself a former employee of the Republican National Committee—said that "it is not a technical job." The same official said that Mr. Falor would head "a little strike force" to stiffen Bureau of Mines safety enforcement. The assessment of safety violation penalties on mine operators, under a fee schedule finally prepared last week with Mr. Falor's help, is to be another of his duties, the official said. Pending his formal appointment to the new job, by the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Falor was described as "learning the ropes" as a \$100-a-day government consultant. He reported for work last Monday.

Health and Safety Act of 1969 to become effective last April—but not widely applied until now—was denounced over the weekend by Rep. Hechler as an "outrageous sellout" to coal mine operators. Block Enforcement Rep. Hechler complained in a letter to Mr. Osborne that it would "create for the operators' lawyers the tools they lack under the 1969 law to frustrate and block enforcement of its provisions." His letter did not mention Mr. Falor. The job of safety "enforcer" in the bureau director's office was designed to relieve Mr. Osborne of much of the day-to-day responsibility for executing a recent White House mandate to obtain quickly from a demoralized and confused federal mine inspection staff a tough, new approach to enforcing the regulations. The White House has taken a special interest in mine safety enforcement since 38 workers were killed in a coal mine explosion near Hyden, Ky., on Dec. 30, in a pit cited for 38 violations of federal safety standards since last June. The penalty list says that the bureau will now exact from \$5,000 to the statutory maximum of \$10,000 from each coal mine operator whose mine is ordered closed by federal inspectors for an "imminent danger" safety violation. There were 611 such orders last year, most of them effective for only a few days. None of the closed mines was assessed a penalty, but the penalties may be imposed retroactively now.

When they reached a sharp bend in the stairs returning upstairs, Mr. Lee shouted to those ahead of him to run. Mr. Lee struck one of the men, then darted into a room in which he kept a loaded pistol. When they returned upstairs, Mr. Lee said that Mrs. Lee and her 10-year-old daughter were watching television and there the men tried unsuccessfully to open a gun rack. When they reached a sharp bend in the stairs returning upstairs, Mr. Lee shouted to those ahead of him to run. Mr. Lee struck one of the men, then darted into a room in which he kept a loaded pistol.

Even Into Attic Sen. Lindsay said that Mrs. Lee and her daughter ran into the attic when Mr. Lee fired. He said that Mrs. Lindsay was shot by one of the abductors while the men were trying to flee from the house. Mr. Scales, wounded in the throat and chest, collapsed and was found outside the house. The other man fled on foot. The Chavises had been bound by their abductors but managed to free themselves. Mr. Chavis ran to a nearby house and telephoned the police. The selection of Mr. Falor, whose most recent job was as vice-president for political and public affairs of Fred A. Miles Communications Centers, Inc., a Chicago-based political consulting firm, is expected to stir nearby as much controversy as the new penalty schedule for mine safety violations which was described as Mr. Falor's "first accomplishment." The controversy over Mr. Falor is expected to involve not only his lack of mining experience but also his frankly partisan work record. Members of Congress, including Rep. Ken Hechler of West Virginia and, more significantly, the chairman of the House and Senate committees on law—Rep. Carl Perkins of Kentucky and Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey—have been publicly critical of the performance of Bureau of Mines officials. Their private criticisms have been even more harsh. All of them are Democrats. The new penalty schedule, authorized by the Federal Coal Mine

# Militant N.Y. Rabbi Indicted In Disorders at Soviet Mission

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Rabbi Meir Kahane, the leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, was indicted today on riot and other charges growing out of disorders last Dec. 27 near the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Seven other members of the league were also indicted in connection with that and other incidents. Rabbi Kahane pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Justice Gerald P. Cuklin in State Supreme Court and was continued at liberty in \$2,000 bail. Outside the courthouse, the 38-year-old militant called the indictment "a continuation of the plot hatched in Washington." The rabbi and his organization have been harassing Soviet officials here and are believed to be responsible for several stone-throwing incidents and bombing attacks on Russian offices in New York and Washington. Their aim is to publicize the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union so that they will be allowed to emigrate to Israel.

# Tankers Collide Off S. Francisco, Oil Threatens Bay

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Two 17,000-ton tankers collided under the Golden Gate bridge in a thick fog today, spilling an estimated 500,000 gallons of oil near the entrance to San Francisco bay. No one was injured. The Coast Guard reported that the Oregon Standard and the Arizona Standard, both owned by Standard Oil of California, hung together after the collision and drifted eastward on San Francisco Bay until they were able to drop anchor. The Oregon Standard was carrying 110,000 barrels of bunker fuel, or about 4,620,000 gallons, and the Arizona Standard about the same amount of crude oil.

# Conn. Sterilization Bill

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18 (UPI)—Women with two or more state-supported illegitimate children would receive \$300 if they wish to be sterilized under the provisions of a bill filed with the Connecticut Legislature.

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## Centennial of an Empire

The 100th anniversary yesterday of the proclamation of the German empire—the Second Reich—was marked with mixed feelings in Germany. After all, the era that began with the hoarse cheers of princes assembled victoriously at Versailles ended in a lonely abdication in Amersongen, 53 years later. That one of these events, so significant for German nationality, took place on the soil of France and the other in the Netherlands, provides its own ironic commentary. And today, the one accomplishment of the Second Reich that seemed fated to endure—the unification of the German states—is at least temporarily split in two.

But just as German unity did not begin with the ceremony at Versailles so it may not end on the Ode-Neisse line. Moreover, if there is any historical lesson in the Second Reich it is that the unity of a national state cannot safely be made an end in itself. If the American Civil War had preserved both unity and slavery, it would have been a national disaster, rather than a triumph. If the spirit of mingled nationalism and liberalism that fermented in the Germans after the Napoleonic wars had been victorious (say, in 1848) the Germans and their neighbors would have been happier. But the liberalism was dispated by the success of

the Prussian military, the mystic ideal of the state took on harsher aspects in Hegelian philosophy (or those aspects were extracted from his writings), in romantic poetry and song, and in the histories written by enthusiastic academics.

Thus the Second Reich was forged, in the words of its creator, Bismarck, in iron and blood; the "people of poets and thinkers," as the Germans had been known, became an instrument of the state. And the ultimate perversion of that state and that people by Hitler followed. He unified the Germans, far beyond Napoleon, far beyond even Bismarck—united them for catastrophe. Hitler was a Hegelian hero that Hegel would have shuddered to witness: Hitler's Germany was a state that viciously caricatured the state Hegel dreamed of. The terrible fact feared at the philosophy that helped engender it.

It was Hegel, too, who wrote: "Peoples and governments never have learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it." It is to be hoped, however, that the tragic lesson of the Second Reich will not escape the notice of this generation, in Germany, and even more among those other peoples who now seek in nationalism the keys to that kind of order which must be much more than nationalistic if it is not to end in misery and frustration.

## Mr. Nixon in Lincoln, Nebraska

The President gave a calm and conciliatory address to the students at the University of Nebraska. It amounted to a pitch for peace between the generations and for tolerance and social involvement on the part of youth; and it contained a number of offerings: an acknowledgment of the unfairness of holding a whole generation accountable for the depredations of a few, an emphasis on the urgency of those problems commonly thought of as more troubling to youth than to Mr. Nixon, and a pledge to give institutional backing to young people's desire to engage themselves in peaceful, productive, social service.

Some of Mr. Nixon's formulations were notably good. ("To subdue the land is one thing. To destroy it is another and we have been destroying it. Now we must undo what we have done and you must help in this effort.") Much of what he said was scarcely notable at all, unexceptional and bromidic—the kind of by-the-yard prose on the subject of youth and its promise and dreams that has gone into innumerable speeches by innumerable public figures. What made this—the unexceptional—exceptional, of course, was the fact that Mr. Nixon made the speech.

More will have to be known about the President's plan, unveiled in Nebraska, to create a new voluntary service corps from the Peace Corps, Vista and other agencies

before one can appraise its meaning. The same, in a sense, may be said about the meaning of the President's generous new approach to youth. It has not been so very long, after all, since Mr. Nixon countenanced and presumably encouraged an administration effort to take political advantage of the "generation gap" whose very existence he now discounts, and his own tone in quite recent remarks has been anything but warm or conciliatory or understanding on the subject.

So let us wait and see. There has been an awful lot of political gimmickery evident in the post-campaign exertions of the administration to alter either its course or its image, or conceivably both, in domestic affairs. (We are transfixed, for instance, by the new "I Care About Congress" buttons to be worn by top White House aides in their encounters with the legislators. Did someone really decide that would help?) With the assistance of an ever-available press and the talents of a raft of public spokesmen and speech writers, an administration—any administration—can all too easily swing the nation from mood to mood and constantly reconstruct its own image. For all its commonplace, we so ardently prefer Mr. Nixon's Nebraska speech to what has gone before that we hope the change is real.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### A Glimmer of Hope

The start of the peace talks through Dr. Jarring, and the fact that the cease-fire between Israel, Egypt and Jordan is still maintained, represent a remarkable change for the better in the Middle East since last summer. Moreover, on some important points of a peace settlement, such as the principle of Israeli withdrawal and Arab recognition of Israel's sovereignty and independence, there is considerable common ground.

Another encouraging sign is Egypt's readiness to accept the guarantee of the Arab-Israeli frontiers by the Big Four including, if necessary, the physical presence of Big Four forces. But on some key points, such as the control of Jerusalem, the future of the Palestinian Arabs and the nature of a peace settlement, there is still a deep gulf to be bridged. This will need time and the growth of at least a minimal degree of confidence between the two sides in each other's ultimate intentions.

—From the Observer (London).

### Bringing the GIs Home

The repatriation of half the GI's reassures the Americans and leaves President Nixon's hands free. From the moment when the "boys" are no longer involved in ground fighting, four months from now, American public opinion will no longer think of denying its Southeast Asia allies the material aid without which they cannot resist Chinese expansion. Since the beginning of the Vietnam conflict, two Republican and two Democratic Presidents have been in the White House. None could afford to promise that the United States would stop fighting purely and simply. If Richard Nixon is compelled to open his next election campaign without having been able to deal with Hanoi and the Viet Cong, his adversary—Muskie, Kennedy or Jackson—will probably claim to be in a better position to end the conflict.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

### Fifty Years Ago

BERLIN—Discussion here still turns on the interesting question—against whom is England really arming?—since it is now definitely established that her diplomatic relations with Germany during the late crisis were not disturbed in the slightest degree and that all the talk and lively contests between the two Foreign Offices turn out to be absolutely false. It now seems that such a crisis only existed on paper, inflated in London to veil certain plans of action.

PARIS—"Set a thief to catch a thief." The cage is newly illustrated by the invention of an ex-"trusty" of Sing Sing prison, a trap to catch robbers in places where they seek to ply their abominable trade, so that police may come at their leisure and nab them. What a pity that some politicians cannot hit upon a way when their hands are dipped in the public treasure!



## A Long Way From Camelot

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Ten years ago this week, John F. Kennedy became President. It seems like yesterday in some ways. The snowy night before in Washington, the cold, clear morning in the Capitol Plaza, that confident young Bostonian voice—the memories are sharp.

But in other ways it seems another age altogether, long ago. The inaugural address, re-read, turns out to have had not a word in it about America's internal problems. Can there really have been a time, so recent when they did not preoccupy us?

And the rhetoric: In hindsight, much of what moved us then strikes us now as not only faded but wrong. "We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty." It was the national attitude reflected in such language—the belief in a dutiful American omnipotence—that led us to Vietnam.

Many who admired John Kennedy would find much to criticize in those early days, and not only rhetoric: the bellicose posture toward Cuba; the refusal to give up non-existent missile gap; the wishful elements in the Alliance for Progress, the alarmist air-raider-sirel program.

Yet those particular misjudgments are not the real legacy of the Kennedy administration. If they were, we should remember the three years as a time of gloom and fear, whereas the opposite is the case. Most people would probably agree with Lord Harewood, British ambassador in Washington then and the President's friend, in saying:

"The Kennedy period was the last in which there was a feeling of optimism abroad in the world.

From 1961 to 1963 we were all of good cheer. No one would think of using such an expression today."

Why was it so? In part the spirit of the Kennedy period represented, a last glow of liberal optimism, a societal confidence since overwhelmed by the appalling problems of war and race and poverty and pollution. But the good cheer also came from the President himself, and from something beyond his personal qualities of courage and humor.

There may be a clue in two speeches of Kennedy's 2 1/2 years after the inaugural. He made them on successive days, June 10 and 11, 1963, and together they are a remarkable testimony of his development as a politician and a man.

The first was the American University speech, on peace and disarmament. Gone was the rhetoric of the cold war, the picture of America as a white knight riding to save all mankind. We do not seek a "Pax Americana," the President said. "If we want the Soviet Union to adopt a more enlightened attitude in the world, we must re-examine our own." Instead of "distributing blame or pointing the finger of judgment," we should try to develop our mutual interests with the Soviet Union.

The next evening, after a confrontation over desegregation at the University of Alabama, he spoke to the nation on television. The speech had been written hurriedly and was not complete toward the end he spoke extemporaneously. No President before had spoken so directly, so emotionally, about race and discrimination:

"Are we to say to the world—and much more importantly to each other—that this is the land of the free, except for the Negroes, that we have no second-class citizens,

except Negroes, that we have no class or caste system, no ghettoes, no master race, except with respect to Negroes?"

Eight days later he proposed the most comprehensive civil-rights bill in our history. It included a provision that most would previously have dismissed as fantasy—a ban on discrimination in restaurants and other public accommodations.

That was a President who had not seemed especially sensitive to racial discrimination, who had said that the needed federal action could be taken administratively rather than through the politically difficult course of seeking new legislation. He had changed his mind.

The ability to change—to learn from events, to listen to reasoned argument, to admit mistakes—was a good part of the Kennedy secret. It was not changelessness, one sensed, or equivocation, it was development.

It is on that quality that historians may eventually have to rest, for example, as they examine the unanswerable question of how Vietnam would have gone had Kennedy lived. One can only guess that he would have learned from the military and political blunders and been ready to change course much sooner than the unfortunate successor on whom, unprepared by experience or character, the Vietnam crisis fell.

Openness was what John Kennedy projected, while he was President. It is hard to believe that we had a chance that change was possible. Not only Americans drew hope from that quality in their President; that was clear when millions around the world mourned his death. They understood that the most powerful man in the world was a man who listened.

## Before the Flood

By Claire Sterling

Even forewarned, though, the Baoules will probably not come out of this any too well. They will have only half the land they had before, land being scarce in the densely populated Bandama Valley. They will be fed for two years by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, but only with food they don't like—haddock and corned beef—on the theory that it will induce them to "restructure their agriculture" (modernize their farming methods) to grow enough of it.

Their new houses will be relatively grand but shadeless, built-down having knocked down every tree and bush in sight. They will be invited to learn how to fish, since the fish ought to be jumping in Lake Kossou soon, but they dislike and fear the water.

They may, furthermore, be ravaged by frightful illness. Wherever a super-dam has gone up in tropical Africa or Asia, the vast lake behind it has brought a host of water-borne diseases. Even little demers malaria, a special danger of yellow fever, a "violent outbreak" of Guinea worm and a chain of "excreta-illnesses" such as dysentery, cholera, polio, typhoid and paratyphoid, spread by people who, accustomed to relieving themselves in the bush, will

do so in the water instead. Alerted by experience, the Ivory Coast Health Ministry and the Bandama Valley Authority, working jointly with the UN development program, are struggling to take effective preventive steps before the lake waters rise: provide clean drinking water and primitive cesspits in the new settlements, inoculations where possible, and mobile health units, and disinfecting lakeside sprays. With a largely illiterate population and all that water, with its 3,000 kilometers of rising shoreline, the chances of success are not great.

Experience has proved more useful in another field, however. Charmed by the prospect of a great lake teeming with fish, as mammals lakes tend (at first) to do, Ivorylians had the idea of bringing in bigger and fatter species—predatory, as it happened. They escaped that narrowly when alarmed UN experts pointed out that the introduction of exotic species could be an invitation to ecological disaster.

Whether or not there are any other ecological dangers in the making cannot yet be predicted. The fact that they might be arises an embarrassing question: Thermal power stations producing just as much electric power might have been built on this country's seacoast for half or even a third of the Kossou Dam's cost, observers say, and that cost does not include the bill submitted by the Ivory Coast branch of the brotherhood of doomed cities. Thermal power stations are admittedly dirty, but their pollution of the African air is certainly not as lethal as the poisons that may soon be raging through the Bandama Valley—one-third of the national territory. Why, then, build the Kossou Dam at all?

## Hard Facts in the Mideast

### Gentlemen Cry Peace

WASHINGTON.—That fountain of wishfulness, the State Department, is spouting again. The word is being passed that there are "real prospects" that the talks being conducted by UN negotiator Gunnar Jarring will produce a Middle Eastern settlement.

If you take a look at the hard facts, however, the chance of any settlement appears to be painfully slim. The place to begin is with the facts concerning Jarring's recent visit to Israel, and his talks with Premier Golda Meir.

On this occasion, Mrs. Meir did what the Israelis ought to have done two years and more ago. She gave the UN mediator a rather detailed outline of the "principles of settlement" that Israel regards as basic and essential.

The principles were contained in three separate papers, covering settlement with Egypt, settlement with Jordan, and settlement with Lebanon. The problem of Syria was not covered. The great reason that the Syrians still insist there never can be a settlement, and are criticizing the Egyptians for discussing the subject.

No Petty Points

The papers, as statements of principle, were both sensible and generous. On the one hand, the need for eventual Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory was clearly stated. On the other hand, there was nothing pleasurable, such as the former Israeli insistence that any settlement must lead to diplomatic recognition by Israel's Arab neighbors.

Yet "principles" was still the key word in this exchange. To give only one example, although the need for Israeli withdrawal was frankly admitted, the kind of withdrawal Israel might be prepared to make was nowhere specified.

Mrs. Meir told Jarring, in fact, that Israel had no wish for a peace which would require Israel to order to give up its requirements, perhaps Israel's biggest requirement, is to be left with defensible frontiers.

But one kind of frontier would be defensible against the Egyptians alone, and would be a withdrawal to that frontier if the Egyptians were in fact alone, whereas quite another kind of

frontier would be needed for defense against the Egyptians and the "unlimited" Soviet backing of the new claim, and with Russian soldiers and airmen in uniform fighting at their side, as is now the case.

With Mrs. Meir's principles, settlement, in sum, Israel skilfully put the ball into the other side's court. This even caused considerable temporary disarray among the Soviets and Egyptians. One side's conference that was first loudly proclaimed, and then hastily canceled, by the Egyptian UN delegate, Mohammed el-Zayyat.

But now the ball is in play again. So perhaps we should applaud if, factually, the talks have reached the stage of an opening room. On the other hand—and here where the wishfulness comes in—it is most unwise to forget that the Soviets and Egyptians long ago announced their own principles of settlement.

2 Basic Demands

Two such principles were outlined, with brutal clarity, in a joint communiqué that followed Gamal Abdel Nasser's visit to Moscow last summer. Principle One was total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territory. Principle Two was the free readmission of Israel of all Palestinian refugees wishing to return.

This is neither more nor less of course, than a recipe for Israel's extinction. To begin with, the frontiers of 1967 are no longer really defensible in 1971, because of the enormous Soviet arms of airbases to their Arab clients. An Israeli withdrawal to the return to Israel a million or more Palestinian refugees, financed and spurred on by the Soviets and Egyptians, would automatically swamp Israel as a state.

Yet even when he has been trying to appear conciliatory, Egyptian president, Anwar el-Sadat, has not really departed from the principles of the Moscow communiqué. Both principles were also restated, only a few days ago, in the Egyptian propaganda magazine Med Houssein Helkal.

So it is still early to start being optimistic. Indeed, optimism was almost surely premature to be reached. The needed steps to force the Soviets to recalculate the risks in the Middle East.

## Letters

### On Defoliation

The Defense Department still defends defoliation (AP, Jan. 11). "Paris of the hardwood forest have been destroyed, and can now be lumbered. Defoliation permits easier access, so crews can go in and bring out the wood."

Arboricides have been sprayed, once or twice or several times, over about 5,000 square miles of South Vietnamese forestland. Among the visible results: holes. Can a Pentagon admiral find something positive to say about them?

The admiral (or PR-Os or whatever) know that even now many Americans are trying to reduce the war effort—before, last, the one for which civilians, at least, were rewarded by being told that we were doing certain other peoples a service. Can the PR-Os persuade us that defoliation has been beneficial on balance to the South Vietnamese economy? Well, hardly; but we would like to believe that we had helped those lumberjacks.

Ecologists advise us to reject such nonsense. Even in 1968 Dr. Tschirley of the Department of Agriculture concluded (according to Thomas Whitledge, "Defoliation," New York: Ballantine, 1970, p. 90) that "the defoliation program had caused some ecological changes. Although single treatments on some deciduous forest would cause inconsequential changes, repeated treatments could kill enough trees to permit invasion of many sites by bamboo. The presence of bamboo would then retard regeneration of the forest."

Ecologists are concerned with whole life-support systems; chemical warriors, with whole death-support systems. Laymen—most of the rest of us—have trouble seeing either system whole. We do learn facts, but we can be prevented from understanding their context.

The Pentagon has relied—systematically—on the fallacy of misplaced concreteness.

However, nine years of biological aggression—of biocide—have produced some concrete results that cannot be misplaced (though they can be disregarded) by the Defense Department; for the system which they have to be judged is known to virtually everybody. Defoliation makes monsters of bamboo, who would otherwise have been born normal. It should not merely be phased out this spring, as planned in next winter; it must be stopped at once, completely.

DAVID DORRANCE

### Almost Like Home

David H. Batcher Jr. of Belvoir (Letters, Jan. 11) admonishes white America's living abroad with regard to racist attitudes some in their while living among dark Europeans or non-Caucasians (I assume; he didn't specify his country). As one who has lived in and around the Continent for the past two years, I have found a shocking amount of the so-called "unprejudiced European mentality" to be no better than the Mass. Game and Wallace we know so well. As a black American (and usually a million of light tan complexion) I am invariably mistaken for a "great worker" —either from Southern Europe or North Africa. The not infrequent displays of arrogance and transparent bigotry I feel seeking decent living quarters, decent service in public places, the numerous daily put-downs I receive just walking the dog, by now have almost mettlewooden; something of a small nostalgic comfort: it reminds me a little of home.

Rudman, Mr. Batcher, by everywhere and speaks all the gunges.

D. PENNILETON

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### Gandian Says British Stand in Arms Could Help Russians

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—British arms sales to South Africa would be an open invitation to the Russians to replace the British and other Western powers in Africa, Uganda's President Idi Amin Dada warned today.

### Cambridge Fails to Back Protest in Dutschke Case

CAMBRIDGE, England, Jan. 18 (AP).—A call for a student boycott of lectures to protest an expulsion order against West German student Rudi Dutschke yesterday failed to attract support at Cambridge university today.

### Austria, Poland Urge Parley

WARSAW, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Austria and Poland have called for a European security conference to be held as soon as possible.

### Police Protect Tory MP After Kidnap Threat

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Hugh Fraser, a Conservative member of parliament and former Defense Minister for the Royal Air Force, is getting round-the-clock police protection following a kidnap threat, police said today.

### Mendoza Drowsy At His Trial for Assault on Pope

LIMA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—A Bolivian painter accused of trying to murder Pope Paul VI had been nudged awake at his trial today.



GOOD AS A MILE—British Army Sgt. Tom Creighton adjusting his life-saving beret yesterday after a close call. He was riding in a truck in Belfast when someone shot at it with a submachine gun.

### Britain to Send Defense Chief To Map Strategy for Ulster

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The British government decided tonight to send Lord Carrington, the Defense Secretary, to Northern Ireland to map strategy for reducing the "heat of religious strife" there.

### Equatorial Guinea Permits German Woman to Leave

PARIS, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Mrs. Imogen Fleuger, wife of a West German businessman detained for several weeks in Equatorial Guinea, arrived here last night by air from Douala, Cameroon.

### A Divided Germany Marks Centennial of Bismarck Reich

BONN, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Germans, East and West, are marking the centennial of the founding of the Second German Empire with a variety of sentiments.

### Ecuador Seizes 4 U.S. Tuna Craft; Shots Reported

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI).—Ecuador has seized four U.S.-owned tuna boats within the last 24 hours, according to congressional sources.

### Schroeder Talks With Gromyko

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Gerhard Schroeder, a former West German foreign minister, today had a two-hour talk with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko centering mainly on the Berlin problem.

### Heath Bonn Visit Seen

LONDON, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath is expected to visit Bonn in the next two or three months for talks with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, informed British sources said today.

### Church Group Opposes Arms For S. Africa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The Central Committee of Churches today unanimously adopted a resolution calling on Britain not to resume arms sales to South Africa.

### Dutch Anti-Racism Aid

UTRECHT, The Netherlands, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—The Dutch Roman Catholic bishops today endorsed a World Council of Churches decision to support anti-racism movements in southern Africa and elsewhere.

### Bonn Reports Plot on Brandt In Kenya Trip

BONN, Jan. 18 (WP).—An attempt on Chancellor Willy Brandt's life was planned during his recent vacation in Kenya, a government spokesman said here yesterday.

### Spanish Police Said to Hold 2 In Catalan Sit-In

BARCELONA, Jan. 18 (Reuters).—Spanish authorities are holding two of about 300 Catalan artists and intellectuals who staged a sit-in last month at Montserrat Abbey to protest the Burgos military trial of Basque nationalist guerrillas.

### Romania to Make A Special Renault

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP).—France and Romania today signed an agreement calling for construction of a new French automobile in Romania and for possible extension of a helicopter assembling agreement.

### Parley on Soviet Jews

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Representatives of Jewish communities around the world will meet in Brussels Feb. 23 to 26 to intensify efforts for the freedom and rights of Jews in the Soviet Union.

### In Deviation From Usual Silent Treatment Khrushchev Praised in Marshal's Book

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (NYT).—Nikita S. Khrushchev, who has gone unpraised in the Soviet Union since his fall from power six years ago, is described as a hard-working and sensitive wartime leader by his old associate, Marshal Ivan K. Bagramyan, in a book of memoirs just published here.

### Parley on Soviet Jews

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### Hungarians in Finland

HELSINKI, Jan. 18 (AP).—Hungarian Prime Minister Jeno Pock and Foreign Minister Janos Pock arrived in Helsinki today for a five-day official visit to Finland.

### For the first time: SPANISH COUTURE

will show for Press and Buyers in the SAME PLACE and on the SAME DAY at the PALACIO NACIONAL DE CONGRESOS Y EXPOSICIONES, Madrid

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1971 9:30 A.M. Capsule collections for 4 Leather and Suede Houses: CARDINALE LEDASPAIN JERSON PELETERIA BELGA Followed immediately by capsule collections of: ELIO BERHANYER MITZOU HERRERA Y OLLERO PERTEGAZ LINO PEDRO RODRIGUEZ CARMEN MIR PEDRO ROVIRA SANTA EULALIA The program which will finish about 4 p.m. will include a 2 p.m. luncheon to be held in the same building. AFTERWARDS, complete collections will be shown in private salons. For further information: OFICINA DE PROMOCION DE LA MODA ESPAÑOLA, Ministerio de Informacion y Turismo, Avda. del Generalísimo, 39, Madrid 16, SPAIN

# Fashion: Countesses, as Usual, Are Leading Italian Couture

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 18.—The countesses, as usual, are way out ahead of the Italian couture. Countess Rudi Crespi is wearing hot pants both day and evening, and so is her daughter, Pilar. For the morning fashion shows, Countess Crespi appears in black and white check shorts, under a long coat. For Princess Irene Gallizine's late supper the other night both Consuelo Crespi and Countess Rucourt, the former Mia Aquarone, wore the briefest black satin play suits. Consuelo, from Valentino's boutique, had a sporty belted jacket with the thinnest shorts peeping out beneath. Both countesses were in sheer black nylon tights and below-knee black boots. Gallizine's little dinner is the most exciting thing that has happened in the Roman fashion collections so far. Besides the two countesses in briefs, Audrey Hepburn was there with her husband, Dr. Andrea Dotti. She was wearing a curly hairdo—only every body—and a black velvet dress with a deep oval neckline. Beverly Pepper,

whose giant-size piece of steel sculpture will soon be unveiled in Boston, had on a black dress she bought at a thrift shop, and carried a fan of white egret feathers.

Some of the other guests included movie star Florida Bolton, Countess Marina Cluaga, Count Lanfranco Rasponi, architect Piero Sartogo and his wife, Adriana.

They say that all the old fashions come back if you just wait long enough. There were plenty of reincarnations, goodness knows, at the opening of Tiziani's collection.

Tiziani is the agreeable ex-Texan who has crashed Rome, often dresses Elizabeth Taylor and has a large following in Palm Beach. His designer is Guy Douvier, once of New York.

If you feel like playing Jean, Rita or Betty in their Hollywood heyday, if you like wider shoulders, bigger sleeves and bias-cut skirts, you'll like the Tiziani clothes. Many of them suggest Adrian, who once dressed the stars.

Tiziani retires what used to be called the dressmaker suit and another old timer, the ensemble that has a long, soft coat lined with a neat little print to match a dress or skirt. His models wear them with pale nylons and instep strap shoes.

The best things in the collection, besides the little raincoats with inset ties, were the garden party dresses. Ankle-length, they were made of white linen or raw silk, embroidered and then inset with wide bands of lace.

Garden party hats, believe it or not, are floppy leghorns that drooped over one eye with the weight of full-blown, artificial pink roses. There are flowers all over the place, tucked into hair, bosoms, belts and blooming in lots of prints.

It looks as if nostalgia is sweeping Italy just as thoroughly as it is the United States.

Roberto Capucci, who used to be the idol of old-fashion show '75, has discovered a couple



Tiziani's shorts, blouse and full-length sleeveless coat which is lined in the blouse fabric.

of unexpected sonneters in burlap and chiffon. He has set up a truck load of potato sacks and used the strips in belts and bands on his elegant chignon evening dresses. Chiffon and burlap shouldn't go together but in some strange way they do. The only question is—do you still like chiffon or wear evening dresses at all?

In the same mood, Capucci also puts roe around some simple ankle-length white crepe tunics, slit up the sides. His girls wear them with very naked sandals and floating hair. When he can be so original, it's too bad that Capucci settled for a wash of Italian ice cream colors in the rest of his collection. The coats and dresses, most of them wool crepe, all shaded from off-white through beige to bright pinks and

blues. American buyers may be feverish but Saks Fifth Avenue has more than made up for the deficit by sending a team of seven, including president Gordon Franklin and his wife, former fashion editor Gwen Randolph.

A group of four jackets appeared over the shortest shorts yet. After that Tarlazzi went haywire with football player shoulders on both coats and dresses. Sometimes they were broadened with military straps and epaulets, but more often stiffened out and hunched up in a perpetual slump.

Tarlazzi added insult to injury with theatrical headresses. The story around Rome is that Tarlazzi plans to leave Carosa and set up for himself. He certainly didn't put any effort in his last collection.

Italy is wispy-washy on the subject of skirt lengths and believes in giving the girls everything. The rush to order hot pants has staggered many of the designers.

His father was an estate manager in rural Hungary and he was educated at the village schoolhouse. Before he was 20 he was in Budapest, fascinated by the theater and determined to be a playwright. National dramatic movements are inescapably collective and among his ambitious young colleagues were Molnar, Ferenc Hertz, Lajos Biro, Ernst Vajda, Gabor Dregely, Jeno Hatal, Eros Szep, Sándor Huszari, Lajos Zilahi and Demco Kostolanyi.

In 1907 Lengyel landed his first success with the production of "The Chief" at the Thalia Theater in Budapest. Reinhardt produced it in Vienna and Berlin and his reputation was made. His initial appearance in English came a few years later

# Theater: The Oldest Practicing Playwright

By Thomas Quint Curtiss  
ROME, Jan. 18.—Melchior Lengyel is this world's senior playwright.

The Hungarian dramatist, author of 50 plays and the scenarios of "Ninetochka" and "To Be or Not To Be," celebrated his 91st birthday several days ago at the Casades restaurant in Rome. The Tokyo and champagne flowed as Lengyel responded to toasts and talked of his long, crowded career.

A short, stocky man with exquisite manners, he resembles portraits of Max Beerholm in old age. The years have stooped his shoulders and he thrusts his head forward—torso-like—as he speaks. He carries a cane on his walks, but more as an ornament than as a support. Lengyel is still very much in active practice. Tino Buzzanelli, a leading Italian actor, is preparing to act his "Sancho Panza" (long an Old Stinker vehicle in the United States). His "Battle of Waterloo," a comedy about a Hungarian-born Hollywood movie magnate vacationing in his homeland, has been running in Budapest for two years. Emmerich Kalamaz's son has composed an opera version of his "Antonina," a drama of an opera diva's private life. In Hungary a 12-volume edition of his works is to be published and Lengyel is now writing his memories which will constitute an inside history of the 19th-century theater. His plays have been produced in 30 languages and he has known everyone.

**Career**  
His father was an estate manager in rural Hungary and he was educated at the village schoolhouse. Before he was 20 he was in Budapest, fascinated by the theater and determined to be a playwright. National dramatic movements are inescapably collective and among his ambitious young colleagues were Molnar, Ferenc Hertz, Lajos Biro, Ernst Vajda, Gabor Dregely, Jeno Hatal, Eros Szep, Sándor Huszari, Lajos Zilahi and Demco Kostolanyi.

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on the eve of the 1914-18 war when Laurence Irving, the son of Henry Irving, adapted and acted, "Typhoon," a tragedy of a Japanese diplomat in Paris who sacrifices all for Mikado and country, and Beerholm Tree produced "The Happy Island," a satire on warmongers.

A staunch pacifist, then as now, Lengyel spent the duration of World War I in Switzerland and made his first trip to the United States in 1920.

"I fell in love with America at once and applied for citizenship," he said. "David Belasco had long held an option on my play 'The Charina,' but it was Gilbert Miller who produced it with Doris Kearns as the empress. Edward S. Sheldon, a charming, cultivated fellow and a popular playwright, wrote the English version. I met another playwright, too, a dark, handsome young man who was extremely nervous, always glancing over his shoulder as though he expected to be arrested. He was Eugene O'Neill and he asked me to see one of his plays. It was 'The Emperor Jones' with Gilpin and it remains one of the most thrilling theatrical experiences of my life."

"The Charina" was a hit and so was "Sancho Panza," which Otis Skinner acted all over America.

**Golf Player**  
Lengyel was a golf player. Vacationing at an Adriatic resort he met George Bernard Shaw and Gene Tunney, who were on a walking tour. Tunney



Melchior Lengyel Turned 91.

challenged Lengyel to a golf match with Shaw as referee. Lengyel sent a ball flying into a tree where it was caught in the foliage. Shaw advised fetching a ladder, but Tunney instead shook the tree. The golf ball fell near a hole and Lengyel won the round. "I'm delighted that a writer has defeated a boxer," said Shaw.

The Lubitsch-Lengyel association was lengthy and fruitful. "Lubitsch, who had been a actor in Berlin as a young man, often told me that he knew my plays by heart," said the author. "He filmed 'The Charina' first as a silent with Pola Negri under the title of 'Forbidden Paradise' and

then supervised a talkie version with Tallulah Bankhead. He directed my 'Angel' with Marlene Dietrich and then 'Ninetochka' and 'To Be or Not To Be.' John Barrymore was to play the Hamlet actor, but when he died suddenly Lubitsch decided to broaden the comedy into farce and cast Jack Benny in the part."

**Sweet Tooth**  
Lengyel, who lives in Rome and visits Budapest, attributes his strong constitution to his farm boy youth and peasant ancestry. He still enjoys a good meal and a glass or two of wine and has an incurably sweet tooth.

"I stopped smoking at 16 and I'll tell you why," he said. "I came on a photo of a Hollywood party. There was Max Reinhardt, Bruno Franz, Franz Werfel, Lubitsch and myself. We all had cigars in our mouths. I realized the other four had died shortly after the picture was taken and I haven't smoked since."

Lengyel's English is halting and so is his French, his German and his Italian. His wife, the daughter of the playwright Charles Gero, often intervenes as his interpreter.

"I'm no linguist," he said wistfully. "I have never been able to get inside another language and my own is so little known. But think of it!" he exclaimed, brightening. "Writing in an obscure tongue which I have had to say has been heard all over the world."

**Italian Wine**  
ROME, Jan. 18 (AP).—The experts have termed the Italian wines of 1970 exceptionally good. The production was normal in quantity. Forecasts are for 1.7 billion U.S. gallons. But the quality has gotten top ratings.

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**Counseling for the Young Traveler**  
By Naomi Barry  
PARIS, Jan. 18.—Running away from home has always been a romantic solution. With travel easier than ever before, kids run further. For a number of youthful Americans, the answer to who you are, what you are, or why you are is supposed to be found in Gay Paree. It doesn't always work out.  
Lost, bewildered and confused, an average of 150 youngsters a month wander into the Student Advisory Service, a voluntary agency in Paris, run by two American psychiatric social workers, to talk out their problems.  
"They've got Orwell's 'Down and Out in London and Paris' or 'A Moveable Feast' under their arms," said director Irving Levin. "Some say they've come to Paris to study French but they haven't a vague idea of where or how. Others say, 'Well, this is my year to be free'. Others were just fed up with a situation."  
(Although most kids who come to the service are American, counseling is there for any nationality.)  
One distressed girl who was doing her third college year abroad was in a panic that if her college counselor knew she needed help she would be faced with the ignominy of being sent home.  
Widowed Mother  
Discussions with Mr. Levin indicated that she was so puzzled-ridden at having lost a recently widowed mother she was unable to handle her studies despite a previous high academic record. Mr. Levin gently pulled all the strings together. The girl, directed to an English-speaking French psychiatrist, was relieved to have the approval of her college counselor.  
The mother, for whom tuition had been a financial sacrifice, made it overwhelmingly clear that she approved of her daughter being abroad.  
A 23-year-old, who admitted to always having been a loner, started taking drugs after arriving in France. Becoming fearful at what was happening to him, he stopped in at the advisory service. In this case, Mr. Levin convinced the youth that he would not be losing status if he returned home for psychiatric treatment.  
A brilliant girl who ostensibly had come to study reacted to the freedom of life in France, after a repressed family environment, by promiscuous behavior. After weeks of talking with Mr. Levin and his assistant, Mary Larocque, she realized that each experience was leading her into greater unhappiness. She decided to go back to school in the United States.  
A boy of 22 who had never had sexual experience of any kind picked up a book on psychology and figured out that he must be homosexual and was on the point of suicide. Mr. Levin, recognizing a painfully shy individual, helped him through social contacts at the American Center for Students and Artists. The advisory service is in the same building as the center and frequently benefits from its facilities.

**Workers**, to talk out their problems.  
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**Young Americans** suffering from culture shock are encouraged to use the center, whose membership is two thirds foreign. Contacts are easy because everybody there wants to meet someone else. "You just have to sit," says Mr. Levin. "It does wonders for lonely types."  
All problems are not psychological. Students stunned by the cost of life in France are helped to find inexpensive housing and part-time jobs that will not conflict with France's labor laws. Those who live in rooms without water are told that they can take baths at the center and use the swimming pool.  
In one case, a boy from Lebanon who needed physical therapy after an automobile accident was short of funds. The service has no money to hand out, but Mr. Levin arranged for a dance to be given at the center. The money collected from entrance tickets was turned over to the boy. He still limps but there is no longer pain in his leg.  
Mr. Levin, who is married to a French psychiatrist, is the counselor at the American school in St. Cloud in the mornings and operates the Student Advisory Service at 261 Blvd. Raspail from 2 to 7 p.m. every afternoon. The money to run it comes from the American Aid Society, which has its headquarters at 2 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 7.

Mr. Levin is outspoken about his requirements. "We could use more money and we would be grateful for lists of more rooms and more small jobs. We never take a listing from anyone who specifies race or religion."

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Output Declines; First Time in 12 Years

(Continued from Page 1) price indexes—accelerated 1.7 percent annual rate in the last three months...

Before Inflation The fourth-quarter rate of 4.6 percent... The fourth-quarter rate with a 4.6 percent rate...

Very Critical Secretary James Hodgson Nixon termed the status of the construction industry...

Key Nixon Tactic on Steel Seen in Import Talks Delay

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A key White House tactic in its confrontation with steel industry over prices...

The Reaction The steel industry would raise prices of steel products by 10 percent...

Increases. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy, headed by Vice-President Spiro Agnew...

Upturn Forecast Mr. Passer forecast a sharp increase in real GNP for the current quarter...

With spending rising faster than income, the savings rate fell from 7.5 percent in the third quarter to 7.2 percent in the fourth...

The Continued Threat And the possibility of more imports will be hanging over steel pricing decisions in the United States throughout this year...

For the new agreement, the U.S. industry wants, in some respects, stricter limitations on imports...

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Price Hikes Rolled Back By Bethlehem Cabinet Committee Finds Industry Faults

(Continued from Page 1) Nixon's sharp displeasure by announcing last Monday increases of about 12 percent...

Following the administration's plan, and threat of opening the U.S. market to more imports...

Bethlehem, which as late as Wednesday last week said it was going ahead with the 12 percent hike...

In addition, steel industry analysts—observing, among other things, that earnings in the industry were down sharply last year...

Indeed, in announcing its price hike, U.S. Steel observed: "These new price increases (of the corporation's) revenue by 1.2 percent...

U.S. Steel said its cost for purchased goods and services generally had risen 8 percent during 1970...

Carli Flies to Moscow ROME, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy...

NEWS AND NOTES

BASF Cancels in U.S.

Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik AG says its U.S. subsidiary, BASF-Wyandotte, has told U.S. authorities...

Conoco Norway Plans

Continental Oil Co. says it has an agreement to acquire a two-thirds interest in production licenses for six blocks...

Japanese Price Cuts

Japanese electrical makers have bowed to a consumer boycott and slashed the price of popular color television sets...

Olin Corp. Broke About Even In 1970 After Extra Charges

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Olin Corp. announced today that 1970 net operating profits came to just over half the 1969 earnings level...

Before the writeoffs, profits were put at \$26.5 million, or \$11.2 a share, down from \$30.24 million, \$2.10 a share, in the 1969 period...

Table with financial data for A.E. Staley Mfg. and North American Rockwell. Columns include Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), and Per Share.

Learn how you can INVEST AND RETIRE IN MEXICO. New 18 chapter Guide shows how you can share in Mexico's booming economy...

DRAMATIC CAPITAL LOSS IN YOUR "Mutual Fund" SHARES? WE COULD HAVE PROTECTED YOU... TRICORP TRUST COMPANY INC.

U.S. Prime, Discount Rates Decline Latest Cuts Not Yet Country-Wide

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Three of New York City's giant banks cut another 1/4 point from their minimum business lending rate...

Lockheed Ends Talks Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has ended two days of talks with its major creditors...

IT&T Holding Unit

International Telephone and Telegraph has set up a new holding company, ITT Gesellschaft für Betriebsangelegenheiten...

Hambros Oslo Buy-In

Hambros Bank, through Hambros International of Amsterdam, has taken a 20 percent shareholding in Bohn and Co. of Oslo...

African Gold Output Up

South African gold production rose 2.7 percent in 1970 to a record 32.15 million ounces...

As it stands now there is a split prime rate: 6 1/2 at Bank of America and Wells Fargo, 6 at Morgan, Chemical and Chase, and 6 1/4 at most other large institutions...

Dow Index at 15-Month High As Wall Street Prices Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Wall Street's new bull market refused once again today to be dented...

There was not a single low on the Big Board as 213 issues moved to 1970-71 highs. In one brokerage room, minutes after the opening...

Romanian Clerks On Commission

BUCHAREST, Jan. 18 (AP)—Romania has announced that retail sales clerks will be paid on a commission basis starting Feb. 1...

The government decreed that pay at retail outlets where sales are relatively constant would be based entirely on the amount a clerk sold...

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IPI President Was Deposed Jan. 8 - Chief of Fund Sues IOS for \$35 Million

Adelstein former president of Investment Properties International, an Investors Overseas unit, has filed a \$35 million suit against IOS...

Details said the suit alleges had caused the closed-end fund company to lend \$35 million improperly...

Election Revealed Mr. Cornfield's resignation was announced today by Mr. Vesco, elected president and chief of the fund...

could represent a profitable acquisition for a European financial consortium. Before leaving the company, Mr. Cornfield said...

Mr. Vesco agreed to apply the deposit against payment of a \$5 million ICC loan to IOS in case the deposit was defaulted...

Mr. Vesco also indicated that the deposit was set aside to ensure the \$5 million payment due in May. IOS officials confirmed that Canadian-incorporated IPI had failed to publish an audited financial statement...

Mr. Vesco, elected president and chief of the fund by a special election of the voting shareholders on Jan. 8...

Mr. Vesco, elected president and chief of the fund by a special election of the voting shareholders on Jan. 8...

AMERICANS ABROAD Solve Your Tax Problems Now-A Complete U.S. Tax Service FOR QUESTIONNAIRE WRITE: International Tax Consultants, Ltd.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds', '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds', and '1970-71 - Stocks and Bonds'.

A Profile of Strength.

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Table titled 'Tokyo Exchange' showing exchange rates for various currencies like the British pound, Canadian dollar, and others.

Table titled 'Foreign Stock Index' showing indices for Amsterdam, London, Paris, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Table titled 'Market Summary' showing market activity for various stocks and bonds.

Table titled 'New Highs and Lows' listing various stocks and their current prices.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's' showing stock prices for various companies.

Table titled 'Eurodollars' showing interest rates for different terms.

Table titled 'Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.' showing trading volumes for various stocks.

Table titled 'Eurodollars' showing interest rates for different terms.

REC Unit Closes... European Economic Commission... BACH WIDEMANN & CO. AG

Handwritten Arabic text: 'مجلس النواب' (Majlis al-Nuwwan)



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'New York Stock Exchange Trading' and 'U.S. Commodity Prices'.

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and metals, along with their respective prices and market status.

Advertisement for 'Advice On The Three Stocks Concerning You Most' by DOW THEORY FORECASTS, INC. Includes text about financial analysis and subscription information.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, volume, and market activity for various companies and sectors.



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Advertisement for Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. featuring the headline "500,000 Shares" and "Cumulative Preferred Stock, 8.30% Series G (\$100 par value)". It lists various financial institutions and brokers such as Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or date.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock names, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page', '1970-71', and '1970-71'.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing bond names, prices, and yields. Includes sub-sections for 'Dollar Bonds' and 'Mid-day Indicated Prices'.

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European Gold Markets and Bank Stocks table with columns for market names, prices, and changes.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international funds with columns for fund names, prices, and changes.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market trading, listing various stocks and their prices.

European Markets

Table of European market closing prices for various locations.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual funds with columns for fund names, prices, and changes.

London

Table of London stock market trading, listing various stocks and their prices.

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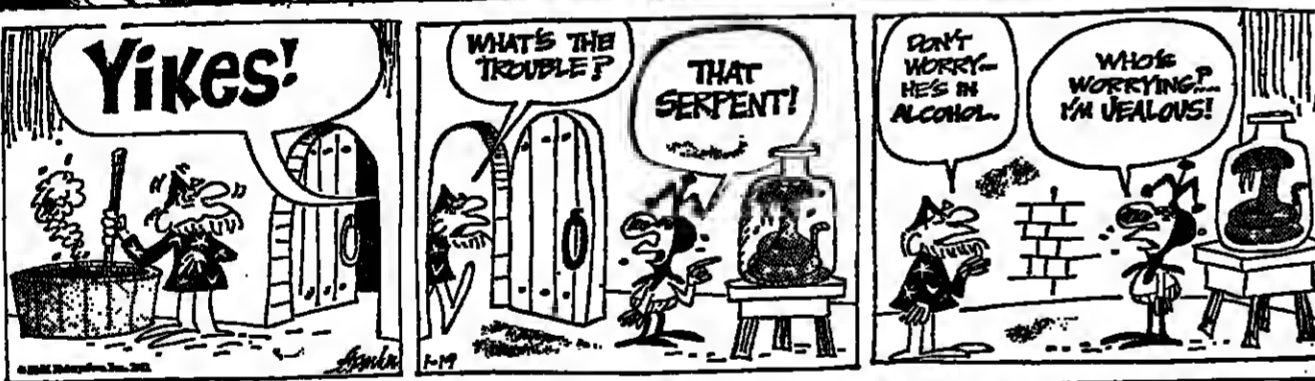
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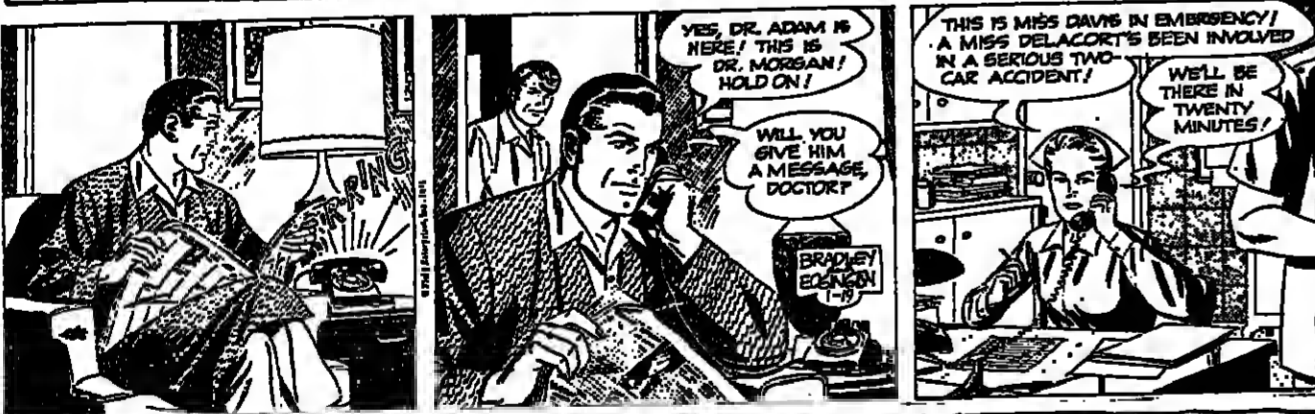
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

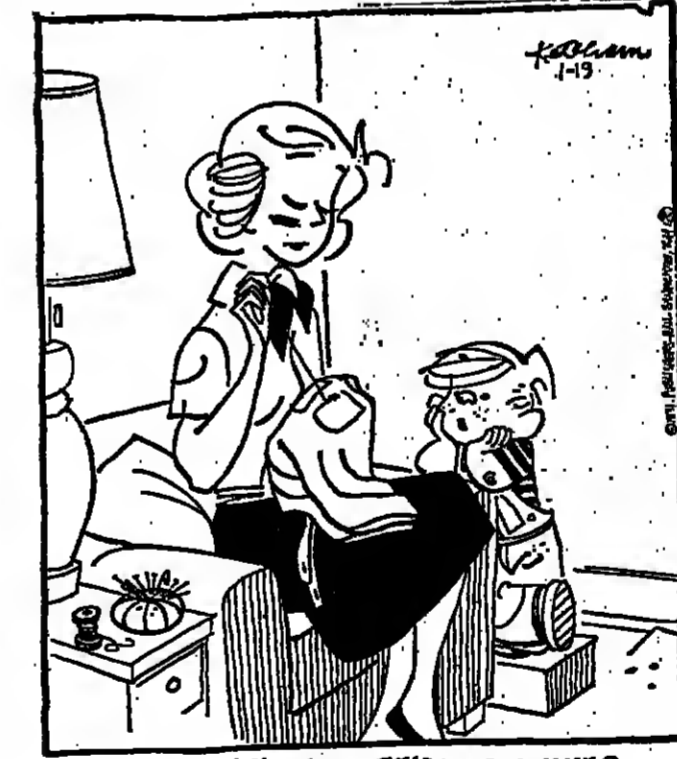
By Alan Truscott

West reaped a substantial harvest by making a deceptive lead on the diamond deal. After North had opened one spade, South chose to jump to two-trump, leaving open the possibility of a spade preference on the next round if North showed distaste for no-trump.

to take it with his queen. He tried a spade finesse with the prospect of nine tricks if it succeeded, but East produced the queen and continued diamonds, giving the defense four tricks in that suit for a two-trick defeat.

Bridge score table showing North, South, West, and East scores for various deals.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BOOKS

COACH: A Season With Lombardi. By Tom Dowling. W. W. Norton. 333 pp. Illustrated. \$6.95.

THESE books about professional football—one the story of a famous coach's last season in the sport, one a collection of remembrances by his associates, and one the autobiography of a dropout from the game.

BRIDGE: West reaped a substantial harvest by making a deceptive lead on the diamond deal. After North had opened one spade, South chose to jump to two-trump, leaving open the possibility of a spade preference on the next round if North showed distaste for no-trump.

COACH: The books concern two figures: Vincent Lombardi and Dave Meggery. Lombardi (pronounced lom-bard-ee), diametrically opposed in their outlooks toward the game and toward life.

BRIDGE: Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1 Pass 2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass 3 West led the heart seven.

COACH: Meggery, by contrast, after six fairly successful seasons as a defensive player for the St. Louis Cardinals, came to regard pro football as "one of the most dehumanizing experiences a person can face."

BRIDGE: What can one conclude from these books? That easy conclusions are to be avoided, and little else. It is clear both from the engaging reminiscences about Lombardi gathered by former Packer player Jerry Kramer (who wrote "Instant Replay" and "Farwell to Football") and from Tom Dowling's absorbing but somewhat over-long and precious account of Lombardi's season as coach of the Washington Redskins, that Lombardi resists pigeonholing.

CROSSWORD: ACROSS 1 Andean land 5 Wheezy plane 10 Cheese-eaters 14 Vahalla man 17 Gumbo 19 Some votes 20 Astrologers 21 Math abbr. 22 Pounds and marks 23 Diminutive suffix 25 Every 60 minutes 27 Type of owl 31 Government 33 Exclamation 36 Part of a health 38 Sun, in Naples 39 Hearty guffawing 43 Sussed 44 Sney 45 Relative of the cassowary 46 Submitting 48 Meantime 51 Khayyam and Sharif

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-61.

كندا من الاصل

32 Yarder Wins Super Bowl

Kick by Colts' O'Brien Is Happy End to Dream

By Dave Anderson

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (AP)—Jim O'Brien learned yesterday the nub of a dream he had about days ago...

straight through, that there was no wind—just to kick it. The Tension Makers...

I just took a survey. You can keep your long hair. O'Brien laughed and recalled that in the Colts' season opener...

RED SMITH

A Star Is Born

MIAMI, Jan. 18.—A bright new star shined in the professional football firmament yesterday...

and the Cowboys were on their own 27, third down and 85. Morton passed to Dan Reeves...

"I've just put it in three weeks ago," Curtis said, referring to the strategy designed by Bobby Boyd...

Red Smith

Probably somebody would have been pinched if they had dared attach a fifth period onto this...

From the jaws of victory. For just an instant there was silence...

With a surplus of tight ends and wide receivers, the Colts might be willing to part with either John Mackey or Tom Mitchell...

9ers vs. Vikings In NFL Screen

The National Football League playoffs start Wednesday in a series on film...

Space does not permit a catalogue of the crimes and misdemeanors, the errors of commission and omission...

Table with columns for Player, Team, and Statistics. Includes names like Tom Mack, Dick Butkus, and Dick Hoerner.

UCLA Still Blocks USC's Place in the Sun

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Southern California is having trouble finding an identity...

inches, upset Kentucky, 75-71, to create a three-way tie for the league lead...

George McClinton, the talented Indiana sophomore, outscored Henry Wilmore...



REACHING A GOAL—The Cowboys come charging in but can't reach high enough to block Jim O'Brien's field goal...

Champs Talk About Trading For Plunkett

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (AP)—Even before they dispersed following their Super Bowl triumph...

Landry Calls Fumble on 1 Key to Loss

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (AP)—When the Dallas Cowboys returned to their dressing room as losers yesterday...

Blimp Provides Seats For Super Bowl

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (AP)—Throughout the Super Bowl game yesterday...

Beltoise Testifies At Closed Inquest On Giunti's Death

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18 (AP)—French race driver Jean-Pierre Beltoise testified for more than two hours today...

Shaw Stops Palmer Charge

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—A year ago in the Bing Crosby pro-amateur golf tournament...

Phils Trade Joseph

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Philadelphia Phillies have acquired pitcher Darrell Brandon...

The Scoreboard

Table listing scores for various sports including Golf, Tennis, and Basketball.

Thoeni Ist in Standings

Russel Wins Slalom But Loses Cup Lead

ADELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Patrick Russel of France today won the giant slalom here...

special slalom and collect some points here. So far, Russel has gained only 15 World Cup points...

Wimbledon Gets Tie-breaker, 1st Rule Change in 90 Years

WIMBLEDON, England, Jan. 18 (AP)—The All-England Tennis Club announced today that a tie-breaker scoring system will be used...

in serves alternately for one point after six-all, it still means a player has to be two points clear to win.

Bruins Defeat Maple Leafs, 9-1; McKenzie Hurt

BOSTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Phil Esposito, the National Hockey League's scoring leader...

Red Wings Lose Redmond DETROIT, Jan. 18 (AP)—Right-wing Mickey Redmond, who was recently acquired from Montreal...

Black Hawks 4, Rangers 3

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—For the first period in Chicago Stadium yesterday, the capacity crowd of 16,866 must have wondered why the Black Hawks even bothered to show up to oppose New York...

Advertisement for Badrutt's Palace Hotel in St. Moritz, featuring a logo and text about the hotel's amenities and location.

Art Buchwald

Calling Dr. Kildare

WASHINGTON—The Federal budget was rolled into the operating room where the administration surgeons were waiting to go to work on it.



Buchwald

Tito Honors Charlie Chaplin

BEGRAD, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—President Tito has conferred Yugoslav decorations on Charlie Chaplin and other leading figures in the world film industry.

The doctors stared at the groaning body on the table. "We're surgeons," cried one of the doctors. "We should be able to cut something."



Jack Forem, supervisor of meditation teachers, at New York center.

Guru's Gone But Meditation Multiplies

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK (NYT)—The Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, remember? It was 1967 and the white-clad, bearded, garlanded guru with the beatific mien and the sweet smile appeared at theater after theater and rock concert after rock concert, giving witness to his secret of self-transcendental meditation.

centers of the International Student Meditation Society. Jack Forem, a 27-year-old former English instructor at Ohio University, is the coordinator who supervises some 30 full-time teachers, all trained by the Maharishi himself in a three-month teacher-training course for which the prerequisite is at least two years of meditation.

for 15-minute periods in the morning and in the evening and then, according to exponents of the Maharishi's teaching, his life becomes better.

Boonies for An Indonesian Cop

It is with mixed emotions that we learn of the re-arrest of our favorite hoaxster of 1970: Picked up in South Borneo recently was Mrs. Titah Zahara, the 22-year-old Indonesian who had conned millions of her countrymen.



John Brodie

John Brodie, a 30-year-old former art student who now teaches at the Cornell State Center, gave some examples.

"We've had swimmers who tell us they swim faster now that they've learned to meditate; students who say their marks have improved with no more studying; dancers who have gained grace in their movements."

In a wandering discussion at the center the other day, involving some 12 happy and beaming teachers, the research of a Harvard physiologist was offered to counter the reservations of a professional skeptic.

The physiologist, Dr. Robert Keith Wallace, was quoted as saying that during meditation "oxygen consumption and heart rate decreased and brain waves showed specific changes in certain frequencies."

defensesman clearing the path with all the grace and ease of a starving man eating a pomogranate through a screen door.

"The Tokyo High Court," reports Reuters, has ordered the reinstatement of Masashi Shingawa, 27, who was fired by the Nippon Light Metal Company (1) for being late for work twice in six months, and (2) for failing to write good Chinese characters.

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